THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

TERMS-\$1,50 FOR SIX MONTHS, IN ADVANCE.

Deboted to the Dissemination of Iseful Intelligence.

ST. F. GRENEKER. R. H. GRENEKER.

VOLUME I.

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THE HERALD

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By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER,

TERMS, \$1,50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER IN CURRENCY OR IN PROVISIONS. (Paymen' required invariably in advance.)

Advertisements inserted at \$1,50 per square, for first insertion, \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Marriage notices, Funeral invitations, Obituaries, and Communications of personal interest charged as advertisements.

> Nickerson's Hotel, CCLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, having leased the LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUILDING known as the "Colum hia Female College," will open it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, on September 7.
T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS Of Newberry and Surrounding Districts.

We have opened a full assortment of

Boot and Shoe Materials,

Women's & Misses do.

Nippers,

" Pincers,

Shoe Nails,

Reel Balls,

Shoe Rasps,

Sand-Paper,

Shoe Duck,

Mensare Straps.

Boxes Evele 8,

English Lasting

Boot Trees, plain,

with Screws,

Extra Spring Punches,

Pink Linings,

Men's Rand L. Lasts, Crimping Boards, Sewing Hafts, Peg do. Ink in Pints, Men's & Wom's Stamps, Evelet Plyers, L & M Pat. Pog Auls, Cast & Sier Shoe Eniv s OS Fork Tacks, Long sized Sticks. Cotton Laces, Shoe well & Sp'g Keys Cochineal Roans, Furlge & Fore part Boot Hooks, wheels Gum Clerh. Shoe Pegs, Shoe Thread, Shoe Hammers,

Sewing Awls, Peg Floats, hoe Bristles, G lloon. Flake Gum Trag. Bushels Shoe V.gs, &c., in great variety.

HARDY SOLOMON & Co.. COLUMBIA, S. C. Also an assortment of CROCERIES

DRY GOODS, DRUGS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Persons visiting Columbia are solicited to give us a call before making their purchases. II. S.

Drng Store for Sale.

HE STOCK and FIXTURES of a Wholesale and RETAIL DRUG STORE, in the Townof Newberry, S. C., prominently situated, and of good patrouage, will be sold at a bargain, if ap-Satisfactory reasons assigned for seiling.

Address box 88, Newberry, S. C. Aug 30 36 tf

. Charleston Courier and Columbia Phoneix

BY THE PROVISIONAL GOGERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT S. C.,

SEPTEMBER 4, 1805, WHEREAS a seeming conflict of jurisdiction Hary authorities of South Carolina, under the Provisional Government of the State; and whereas Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, having sought an interview with me, as Provisional Governor, in the presence of Major-General Meade, commanding the Atlantic States; and whereas all matters giving rise to the seeming conflict were adjusted and arranged with the consent and ap-

proval of Major-General Meade : Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN FRAMPTON PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim and make known, that the terms of this arrangement are as follows: "That in all cases where freedmen or persons of color are concerned, the Courts of the Provost Marshals shall have exclusive cognizance to try and adjust them, for the present; and that all other cases shall be heard and adjudicated by the civil courts, municipal authorities and civil officers, under and according to the laws of South Carolina. That the civil courts shall be opened under the Provisional Government, and all civil and municipal officers be allowed to resume their official duties and discharge them freely without interruption on the part of the military authorities. That it is further understood General Gillmore will issue a military order and Gevernor Perry will in like manner issue his proclamation, making known whis arrangement, which is to continue till civil anthority is entirely restored in this State and the Government reconstructed."

And I do hereby call upon all persons and order them to strictly obey and carry out the terms of this arrangement Done in the city of Columbia, the day, and wear above stated.

By order of the Provisional Governor. W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary. The newspaper of the State will give

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By J. T. Peterson, Esq., Ordinary of New-

HEREAS, John S. Renwick has applied to Payments in advance, Specie or its equivalent. me for Letters of Adn and singular the goods and chattels, rights Trustees; or to and credits of Dr. James A. Renwick, late of the district aforesaid decased:

and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said Patrict, 22d day of Sept. inst, to shew cause, if any other than Way Stations. Freight to Way Sta- ed, may be given to the largest Districts in popu- be required to sit. altogether in Columbia, where why the said Administration should not be tions must be pre-paid as heretofore.

granted. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight for cotton after leaving the cars.

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, Commission&Forwarding MERCHANTS,

EWBERRY, S. C. VILL atte to the purchase and forwarding of Cotton; &c., to Orangeburg Depot and to Augusta, Ga. FAMILIES REMOVING to the low country,

are informed, that comfortable Wagons will leave NEWBERRY FOR ORANGEBURG, (Direct,) On or about the 10th and 20th September, 2nd, 10th and 20th of October, and every tenth day thereafter. Engagements must be made in advance. "THROUGH Transportation," for Stocks of Goods, and Family Supplies, to all DEPOTS on the Greenville Road, can he had, at low rates, (to include R. R. freights, Wagon hire, Forwarding charges, &c.,) on application to Mr. H. B. Olney, No. 11 Vendue Range, Charleston, or to us here. Wz. A. COURTENAY. aug 80 36 4t P. C. TRENHOLM.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will shortly open, at Newberry Court House, a complete assortment of SCHOOL and other BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, and all articles usually found in a complete BOOK STORE; and he respectfully requests those requiring the above articles to wait and examine his stock before purchasing. J. KNOBELOCH, Agent.

Aug 30 36 tf

Applications for Pardon and Govern-" ment Claims.

Am prepared to draw up applications for par-I don, in ca es arising und r the exceptions in the amnesty proclamation; obtain the Gover-nor's approval, and forward them through the proper Departments in Washington, by a distinguished legal firm in that city.

Also to prosecute all claims against the Generai Government. In J. JONES.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, in the town of Frog Level, the following property, viz: a dwelling house, containing eight rooms and six fire places, and a good kitchen under the same roof. The house stands upon twelve acres of ground rapidity proving that he has been kindly cared in the finest cultivation, six acres of which # like for and protected, is gone, dead forever, never to a garden spot. On this lot besides the dwelling is a large warehouse, in first rate repair. Also, two good store houses, on separate lots, which will be sold separately or together. The whole olished slavery in all of the seceding States. The of this property lies within ninesy wards of the oath you have solemnly taken to "abide by and Realroad. The deelling will admirably suit for a faithfully support all laws and proclamations Hotel, or for a private residence. The above which have been made during the existing property will be sold low, and such an induce- rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of ment is seldom offered to the public, but as I am posed to purchase to apply early. Application

for particulars may be made to Gen. H. H. Kinard and to Editors of the Newberry Herald. JOHN BIRGE.

Provisional Government.

ROM and after the Seventh day of September next, the Headquarters of the Provisional Governor of South Carolina will be at Columbia, where all communications addressed to him

WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary. Greenville, C. H., S. C., August 28th, 1865. Sep. 6, 37-3t.

Extra Chewing Tobacco. TARSHALL & BROTHER have just received as fine an article of Chewing Tobacco as has been for sale in this market within the last

SEGARS, which have been pronounced by idges, as good as any.

four years. Call and try it.

Sep.6, 37-tf. 700 Yds Welsh Flannel

4 WIDE, all wool and can be sold at a less price, wholesale or retail, than at any other house in the State. The attention of having arisen between the civil and mil- Wholesale dealers in particular is called to this advertisement. Stop at MARSHALL & BRO., fusion, idleness and dissatisfaction. This, howand see for yourselves. Sep. 6, 37-tf.

· Hardware.

WE have on hand a large Stock of Hardware. consisting of many articles which are unite necessary for builders, and as we wish to carry on the Dry Goods business exclusively, we will sell off the entire stock at as low a figure as they can be laid down here from New York. MARSHALL & BROTHER.

Dry Goods,

TUST received at MARSHALL & BRO., a pice assortment of Dry Goods, and Dress Goods of different prices and textures, also, brown and

WHITE GOODS.

Jackonet, Swiss, checked and dotted Muslins coarse and fine qualities, Brillantes, "B E" Diaper, and Irish Linen from the best makers.

Fancy Articles.

WE would call attention to our Fancy Goods of which we have quite a variety, calculated to please the taste of young and eld, rich

MARSHALL & BROTHER. Sep. 6, 37-tf.

Laurensville Female College WILL open Monday, September 25. The scholastic year consists of two Sessions of twenty weeks, each. Tuition in Primary department, per session\$12.00

Academy

Incidental Expenses Music on Piano, Melodeon, or Guitar " Use of Piano Drawing and Painting Boarding, including lights & washing " Apply to Dr. John 1 FERDINAND JACOBS.

Sept. 6-37-6t President of Gollege. These are therefore to cite and admon hall Office G. & C. R. R. NEWBERRY, S. C., Sep. 4, 1865.

MESSAGE OF COV. PERRY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA. To the Members of the State Convention : GENTLEMEN: You have been convened in obedience to the proclamation of his Exectlency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for the purpose of organizing a State Government, "whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property." As Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, under whose orders you were elected and have assembled, it is proper that I should address you on the present occasion, and assist you, if I can, in restoring our beloved State "to her constitutional relations to the Federal Government," and aid you by my suggestions in Government as will entitle South Carolina to the guarantee of the United-States therefor, and her people to protection, by the United States, against invasion, insurrection and domestic vio-

The great political convulsions which have recently taken place in the Southern States, and the terrific war which has swept over South Carolina, devastating her territory and depriving her citizens of all civil government, are too well known to you, and too painful in their detail, for me to being them unnecessarily in review before you. Instead of dwelling on the past, and grievng over its errors and misfortunes, let us, with manly forticude, look to the future, and accommodate ourselves to the circumstances which surround us, and which cannot be changed or

The President of the United States has manifested a generous and patriotic solicitude for the restoration of the Southern States to all their civil and political rights, u der the Constitution and laws of the United States. He desires to see the Federal Union reconstructed as it was before the secession of those States; and he will oppose the centralization of power in Congress, and the infringement of the constitutional rights of the States, with the same zeal, energy and power with which he resisted the assumed right of, secession on the part of the States. In order to accomplish this re-union of the States, the President desires that South Carolina, as well as all the other States in robellion, should accept as inevitable and unavoidable the great final results of African slavery, which was a cherished institu-

tion of South Care ina from her carliest colonial history, patriarchal in its character, under which the negro has multiplied and increased with a be revived or hoped for in the future of this State. Under the war-making power, the military authorities of the United Sta slaves," requires you, in good faith, to abolish slavery in your new or amended Constitution. The express forms on winen your paragraphs. issued, stipulate that you shall never again own er employ slave labor. It is likewise altogether probable that the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, abolishing slavery, will be adopted by three fourths of the States and beis impossible for South Carolina ever to regain her civil rights and be restored to the Union till she voluntarily abolishes slavery, and declares, by an organic law, that neither "slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have beed duly convicted," shall ever again exist within the limits of the State. Until this is done, we shall be kept under military rule, and the negroes will "he protected as "freedmen" by the whole military force of the United States. But I know that you are all hoporable men, as well as patriotic men, and will do your duty faisbully to yourselves and your country, however painful it may be.
In making this unavoidable change in your Constitution, abolishing slavery, and which will require the substitution of hired labor for that of slave labor, it is to be hoped that none of those evils will be experienced which some have anticipated. By a wise, just and humane treatment of your "freedmen" and women, you may attach them to you as strongly in their new condition as

they were whilst your slaves. They will soon learn to see and feel their dependence on you, and know that their interes's require them to be true and faithful to you. It is to be expected that so great and sudden a change as this in the condition of the negro will produce at first, conever, will only be temporary. Time and experience must bring order and system. The "freedman" will soon find out that he must work on perish. Legislation will necessarily be required to regulate the relative duties of the employer-

It is very desirable that you should avail yourselves of the present opportunity of reforming and popularizing the State Constitution in several particulars. It is the reproach of South Caro'ina abroad that her Constitution is less popular and republican in its provisions than that of any other State in the Union. And it is thought by many that to this cause alone may be traced the origin of that discontent and dissatisfaction with the Federal Government which, after being nursed for thirty-three or four years, ended in the seces-

sion and rebellion of thirteen or fourteen States. The basis of representation in the Senate of this State, as you know, is entirely arbitrary, and founded on no just principles of property or population. At the time it was adopted-more than seventy-five years ago-it was, no doubt, which assembles under your new Constitution, fair and equal. But, since that time, the cutife, and it may be well for you to express a wish for relative condition of the Election Districts has changed. The upper country, at the adoption of our State Constitution, in 1790, was comparatively but newly settled, had a sparse population, and very little wealth. But, since that time, this portion of the State has in reased in weight and numbers in a much greater ratio than the lower country. Hence it is that the Parish representation in the Senate is unequal and unjust. Twenty or thirty voters in one of the Parishes, whose population and taxation combined, entitle it to only one member of the House of Representatives, have the same representation in the Senate that three thousand voters have in Edgefield District, whose population and taxation entitle it to six members in the House. This is contract to all republican principles of political justice and

18.00 equality. In the early history of South Carolina, the representation in the Parishes, was repeatedly changed, to equalize it amongst the respective Election Districts. But all such changes have been obstinately refused during the las, seventyfive years. Now that slavery is, abolished, a reformation in this respect is imperative and must trict in the State should, however, have one Sen- facilities of traveling between Charleston and olina. ator, and the city of Charleston two, in addition Columbia are now such that there is no necessity to one from the District of Charleston. The for a division of these offices at the expense of lation and taxation, as fractions are now repre-The Company cannot collect other than their sented in the House of Representatives. The sufficient for the court. Given under my hand this 7th day of Sept. own Freight over the Road, nor be responsible two great elements of Representative Governnot legislate othe injury of the other.

of white-men in the lower country, and also in by the people. the upper country, in a less proportion, should, in some way and to some extent, be counted. This is due the lower country, where there is such a large preponderance of that class of persons. The Federal basis of representation in Congress, counting three-fifths of the negroes, would seem to be just and right. It was the compromise

agreed on by the framers of the Federal Consti-

tution, and no doubt founded in wisdom.

The question of suffrage, and who shall exereise the r ght of voting in South Carolina, is one of grave importance, and must be settled by you | and Judicial acts of the State since her secession, lowed to vote unless he was a freeholder or taxpresenting "such a republican form of State eaver and a free white man of the age of twenty- civil officers elected since that period should be one years. In 1810, the right of suffrage was extended to all free white men of the age of their respective offices until the expiration of the twenty-one, who were residents of the State two term for which they were elected or appointed. years, and of the Election District six months, previous to voting. The qualification of a freethat a free white man who had to serve in the militia, do patrol duty, work on the roads, and lowed to vote for members of the Legislature and other officers of the State, without the own-To extend this universal sufferage to the "freedmen" in their present ignorant and degraded condition, would be-little less than folly and madness. It would be giving to the man of wealth and large landed possessions in the State a most undue influence in all- elections. He would be enabled to march to the polls, with his two or three hundred "freedmen" as employees, voting as he directed, and controle all elections. The poor white men in the Election Districts would have no influence, or their influence would be overpowered by one man of large landed estate. In Connectiont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and several other non-slaveholding States, at the North, free nogroes and colored persons are entirely excluded from voting. In most of the Northern States there is a property qualification required of all voters, which excludes them. If the New

> slaveholding States, free negroes formerly were entitled to vote, but it is understood that they seldom s.w proper to exercise this franchise.
> Theradical Republican party North, are looking with great interest to the action of the Southern States in reference to negro suffrage, and whilst they admit that a man should be able to seeking its value, as water flows seeking its sevel. only; and that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the negro is not an Ameriexercise the right of suffrage, is beyond all dis- of civilization, occupying a right and fer

color voting were adopted in South Carolina

very few of the freedmen in this State would

ever be able to exercise the right of suffrage.

In North Carolina, Tenness , and perhaps other

interest and honor of the State demand. South Carolina is the only State in the where the Chief Magistrate is not elected by the is a fundamental principle of the republican creed, that the people, in whom all sovereignty is inherent, should select their own rulers and representatives. Those powers only are delegated which cannot be properly exercised by the people. It is eminently wise and proper that the Governor of a State should derive his authority and election immediately from the sovereign power of the State. The people should elect their Chief Magistrates, memb rs of Congress and members of the Legislature. Living done this, the minor offices might be filled by appointment and the people relieved of the trouthese petty elections. When the Governor has been elected by the people, he might safely be entrusted with more power than he has ever exercised in South Carolina. He should be made reseat of Government, and should receive a salary sufficient to defray all his necessary expenses.

The General Assembly of South Carolina is an Electorial College for the State as well as a Legislative body. They have the election of Governor Blectors of President and Vice-President, Lieutenant-Governor, United States Senators. Judges and Chancellors, all State officers, Magistrates, Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, Paor and Free Schools, Commissioners and Masters in Equity, and various other officers. This the time of members, and is productive of evil

The election of Presidential Electors by the Legislature is clearly a usurpation on the part of the past.

That body, and which no other State in the Union You should be careful to do all that is nethat body, and which no other State in the Union tolerates at the present time. The Federal Condirect, Electors of President and Vice-President. The State and not the Legislature is to appoint" Electors. The Legislaturcis to "direct" the "manner" of appointing only. The People are the State and should "sppoint,". No one will contend that the Legislature, which represents the State, is the State itself. This gross error will no doubt be corrected by the first Legislature

The appointment of the State officers might be given to the Governor, with the advice and conpropriety be empowered to make the appointment of many of the District officers, and thereby relieve the people of a fruitful source of demoralization in making these petty elections. The question is suggested for your consideration.

In all elections made by the Legislature, the roting should be vive roce, so that each member's nstituents might know how he voted. The ballot is secret, and conceals the Representative's rute from his constituency. The people have a tions by the people, the hallot is certainly the and that all difficulties were satisfactorily arproper mode, for it enables every man to tote ranged. The civil law, the Courts, and civil ndependently, according to his own convictions. No man has any right to know or onestion his vote. He votes as a sovereign. But the representative votes for others, and they have a right to know his vote.

It would be well to consolidate the Treasury Department. The State of South Carolina is

be both equally represented, so that the one care, nor, he ought to be made ex-efficio President of mischief. In all my personal interviews with ject to the embraces of the serfer. Horrid, isn's the Senate; on, which would be as well, let the President and in all my despatches to it?

In considering the question of population, it is President of the Senate act as Governor in case | him, I urged this course most earnestly. The proper that the "freedmen," who take the places of a vacancy, till another election can be made

You should provide for the election of members of the Legislature at an early day-the second Monday in October-so that the General Assemble may be convened in time to order the election of members of Congress and United States Senators, before the first Monday in December next. It is important that all of the Southern States should be fully represented when Congress

In your new Constitution, you should provide for and declare valid all Legislative, Executive in your new Constitution. In 1790, the State on the twentieth of December, eighteen hundred Constitution declared that no one should be al- and sixty, which are not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Likewise all authorized to continue to discharge the duties of

iold or the payment of a tax was no longer re- officers who were in office at the suspension of quined. It was thought proper at that period civil government in South Carolina. I told the President that we had no parties or political divisions in the State. All had acquiesced in her defend his country in time of war, should be al. secession from the Federal Union, and now all would be equally loyal in their efforts to restore her to that Union. I had no friends to reward, ership of a freehold or the payment of taxes. no enemies to punish, at the sacrifice of the interests of the State. Those who were in office had been elected by the people, were familiar with their duties, and better calculated to discharge them than new men. Moreover, the plan adopted put in motion at once the machinery of the State. Time was important. The acts of the er and more marked against them in the stran-Provisional Government should likewise he sanctioned by you.

I am authorized by the President to lay a tax by assessment, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention. This I declined to do, in consequence of the utter destitution of the people, and you wi'l have to make such arrangements for your expenses as you may think most

The want of money or a circulating medium soon as its transportation to market is prac-York qualification of a freehold for a person of ticable, will supply the country with money enough for its most pressing wants. The farmers and panters, now that their slaves are emancipated, may very well dispose of a portion of their lands, to relieve their embarrassments, and acquire the means of enriching and improving the remainder. Northern capitalists and European immigrants will readily make investments in real estate in South Carolina. In a short time, money, which is superabundant in the Northern States, will naturally and necessarily flow South,

read and write and have a property qualification . After the collapse of the so-called Confederacy, in order to wote, yet they contend that there | the Southern States were left in a most anomalous should be no distinction between voters on ac- condition in reference to their monetary affairs. count of color. They forget that this is a white The gold and silver had been exported as an man's government, and intended for white men article of commerce during the war; the State binks were all broken and their bills driven out of circulation, and the Confederate money becan eitizen under the Federal Constitution. That came, of course, valueless. This left the South each and every State of the Union has the un- without any kind of money or a circulating me-Pi, ht millions of people in a high state pute. You will settle this grave question as the try, without money or the means of exchange, except by barter!

Gloomy as the present may seem, the future will be bright and glorious. Nothing is ever likely to occur again to mar the harmony of the Union. The great cause of dissension between the two sections has been removed. There are no rival interests, The North and the South are mutually necessary to each other, and all the pursuits of the one are dependent on those of the other. . The United States, as a whole, combine all the elements of national prosperity and greatness, in a higher degree than any other people on the face of the earth. No empire in the world ever united in so eminent a degree the three great sources of independence, power and wealth-agriculture, commerce and manufactures. As long as civilization continues, this great Reble, loss of time, and demoralization in making public will flourish and increase in numbers, wealth and grandeur. It can only crumble and break into fragments when ignorance and darkness shall have pervaded the land.

South Carolina, as an integral part of this cligible, or elected for a longer term than two great power, must partake of its richness and years. He should be required to live at the prosperity. The abolition of slavery will give new energy and self-reliance to our people, stimulate industry and promote enonomy in all the vocations of life. In less than ten years we shall realize in the loss of slavery a blessing in disguise, to ourselves and our children.

In resuming her allegiance to the United States I know that South Carolina does do so in good faith, and with perfect sincerity to her plighted honor. As she was the first to lead off in this great and most unfortunate secession movement, embarrasses legislation, occupies a great deal of of loyalty to the other Southern States, in return-

cessary to aid the President in carrying out stitution declares that "each State shall appoint his wise and generous policy of reconstruction, In sich manner as the Lesislature thereof may and do nothing which may tend to embarrass him in that policy or impede the restoration of the State to the Federal Union. It is a remarkable fact that the brave mos who have imperrilled their lives, and made every sacrifice in war, for the last four years, are prompt ly and cheerfully acquiescing in its results, den; but I know men are a descetful set. Yure whilst some of those who have kept out of 1st mother was a lady, and her dawters is ditte; danger and made less sacrifices, are less in- and nun but a triffin knss will say a word agin clined to acquiesce in the inevitable results of ride across yure peaceful brests; I konclude these I have the gratification of informing you

that the policy. I have pursued in my adminment of the Senate. He might also with great istration of the Provisional Government of the State has met the entire approval of the President, and he has directed the military authorities pot to interfere with that policy, but to of a French journalist, who says: likewise the pleasure of communicating to you by the late disastrons war in America, on learns that very recently I had an interview with ing that wild beasts, unknown in Virginia for Major-General Meade, commanding the Atlanfic States, and Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, right to know how their representatives voted in elections as well as in legislation. In all elecofficers of the State are restored, and their South, removing all sectional features from its functions will not be interfered with by the military authorities, except in cases where ment, will take the field in every State of the freedmen and persons of color are concerned. Union as a distinct organization, frowning upon These cases have been assigned to the Courts every effort to make its dinisters the plinps of a of the Provost Marshals for adjudication till party, resolved to be true to its Bridegroom, and the completion of the President's policy of re- guilty, of no adulterous intimacy with Mammon: be well to adopt the basis of representation in Treasurers. The Secretary of State and the construction. All other cases will be heard the House of Representatives, which is founded Surveyor-General should be required to keep and decided by the civil and municipal courts. on population and taxation. Each Judicial Dist their offices only at the seat of government. The under and according to the laws of South Cat-

that the colored troops, whose atrocious con- censes. The number issued to white persons, 16; A LL FREIGHTS will be received at this Deto one from the District of Charleston. The District of Charleston. The one from the District of Charleston. The Dist public mind with the most horrible apprehensions, have been withdrawn from the interior ments are wealth and population, and they should consideration to the office of Lieutenant-Gover. on the coast, where they can do no further democratic the lady bathers are. They don't ob-

white troops are, I believe, doing their duty beneficially to the country in preserving the peace and good order of the State. It is thought that their presence amongst us for some time yet will be necessary in order to enforce the relative duties of the freedmen and their employers.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would invoke the Almighty to watch over all your deliberations, and direct your actions in every particular to the best interests, honor and glory of our beloved State.

MEETING EXTERORDINARY .- Upon the testimeny of an old citizen who was present, we have to report the proceedings of a every extraordinary meeting of negroes, which took place on Sunday, near this city in the direction of Dog River. Nine hundred of them assembled to consider In organizing a Provisional Government, I their condition, their rights and duties under the thought it wisest and best to re-appoint all civit new state of existence upon which they have been so suddenly launched. Our informant was surprised at the hard, practical sense and mode-ration of tone with which the spokesmen of the meeting urged their views. After long and careful deliberations, meeting resolved by a vote of seven hundred voices to two hundred, that they had made a practical trick for three months of the freedom which the war had bequeathed to them-that its realities were far from being so flattering as their imagination had painted itthat they had discovered that the prejudices of color were by no means confined to the people of the South; but, on the contrary, it was stronggers from the North, than in the home people of the South, among whom they had been reared; that negroes; no more than white men, could live without work, or be comfortable without homes; that their Northern deliverers from bondage had not, as they had expected, and been taught to expect, undertaken to provide for the happy existence in their new state of freedom; and that their old masters had ceased to take any interest in them, or have a care for them; cannot continue long. The sale of cotton, as and finally, that their "last state was worse than the first," and it was their deliberate conclusion that their true happiness and welfare required them to return to the homes which they had abandoned in a moment of excitement, and go to work again under their old masters. And so the resultations were passed, and at last accounts the wantierers were packing up their little stock of movable goods, preparatory to the execution [Mobile Advertiser, 16th ult?

GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. - Gen. Meaghor recently delivered an elaborate address at St. Paul, Minnessota, on the issues of the day, from

which we make the following extract: The next question suggested by the errats of the day, and the new condition in which the Southern States find themselves, is in relation to the terms and disposition which the people of the loyal States should extend to the former, and the good will and friendship they should manifest toward those whose manly acceptance of what they consider to be their adverse fate, entitles them to the respect and consideration of their more fortunate rivals the field. The answer of this question is already set forth in the conditions of the surrender at Appomattox Court House, It becomes the people of the North, and it seems me it should be a sacred obligation with them, to treat the people of the South with an honora-ble propriety and a gallant generosity. A policy or bearing other than that indicated in the mill tary surrender, will consteract the success of our arms, keep the worads of the South inflamed, produce an irreparable alienation, and overshadow with opprobrium the laurels of the North. Defeated, as the South his been, in its great scheme to instal another Government and nationality on this continent, and win the royal? of Mississippi-having fought in the teeth of the most crushing odds and disabilities with a soldiership that establishes them in history as the most masterly revolutionists of any age or countr -now that this dazzling project has been defeated and the National Government resumes ins sway with a weightier authority than ever it held before, and an admitted superiority over the oldest aid grandest powers, it should be the ains and object of the people of the North and West to so conduct themselves in the social and political pelations with the South, that the latter, even in the nour of their capitulation, and amid the havoc that has seept their fields and cities, shall be induced to entertain one regret only-and that the manly and generous regret that they ever struck a blow against the United States and ceveted the humiliation of our flag.

"I am not, and never have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualiit now becomes her duty to set a bright example, fring them to hold offices or to intermarry with the white people; and I will say, in addition to ing to the Union, and cheerfully performing all this, that there is a physical difference- between consequences. The most of these elections and the obligations to the Federal Government. She the white and black races, which I believe will appointments should be taken from the Legisla- will receive, in return, from that Government, a forever forbid the two races living together on restoration of all her civil and political rights as terms of social and political equality. And inasa sovereign State, with a general amnesty for much as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior; and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having tife superior position assigned to the white race, to which I belong. [Abraham Linevin.

> ARTEMUS WARD'S TOAST .- Tu yure sex, commonly kawled the phair sex, we are indebted for our born in, as well as many other blessins in these lo growns of sorro. Sum poor spereied foo's blame yure sex for the difficulty in the garremarks with the following contrment: Woman-she is a good egg.

We have a tolerable conception of the ravages inflicted upon the South by the civil war-fare now ended, but not so lively, we confess, as that aid and assist me in carrying it out. I have "An idea may be formed of desolation seaused

upwards of a century, have made their appearance there in great numbers, and that the battle fields especally are infested with enormous bears which have issued from the depids of the mounttains.42

We understan that at the approaching General Conference, the Methodist Episcopal Church; discipline, declaring its loyalty to the Govern-

Cupid is busy among the colored population of Tennessee. The Shelbyville Union, of the 5th of August, says: The clerk of our eventy court It is also a source of congratulation to know issued, during the month of July, 422 marriage li-

In order to give additional importance and of the State, and are to be placed in garrisons Newport letter writers unite in telling us how